METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ASSESSING THE COMPANY'S BALANCE SHEET LIQUIDITY

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One of the most important indicators of solvency and creditworthiness of the company is the liquidity of its balance sheet. In order to assess the company's balance sheet liquidity it is necessary to carry out a comparison of the assets with commitments in liabilities. In accordance with this methodological approach the items of balance assets are grouped on the basis of transformation rate of assets into cash and are arranged in descending liquidity order: absolutely liquid assets (A1); quickly realizable assets (A2); slowly realizable assets (A3); difficult realizable assets (A4). Items of balance sheet liabilities are grouped according to the urgency of their maturity and are arranged in ascending order of the dates of payment: the most urgent obligations (P1); short-term liabilities (P2); long-term borrowings (P3); permanent liabilities (P4).

Absolute liquidity balance is the simultaneous observance of the following inequalities: $(A1+A2) > P1$; $A3 > P2$; $A4 < (P3+ P4)$. In this case, the three-component indicator of balance sheet liquidity is given by $S=(1, 1, 1)$. If one or more of the inequalities of the system have an opposite sign, balance sheet liquidity is either low or critical. Three-component indicator for the crisis balance is: $S=(0, 0, 0)$.

Assessing the balance sheet liquidity, except the above mentioned the conventional approach, is possible to produce through the use of matrix models with the principles of qualimetry. Realization of this methodological approach involves the implementation of a number of stages: the formation of the original matrix of balance sheet liquid figures for a number of periods; construction of the matrix of balance sheet liquidity index values; the formation of a comprehensive assessment of the balance sheet liquidity by individual values averaging. In order to ensure the comparability of results of the two methodological approaches the balance sheet liquidity evaluation should be performed by determining the average arithmetic value of the index ratio : (A1 + A2) and P1; A3 and P2; (P3 + P4) and A4 .

Thus, we consider the proven methodological approaches to balance sheet liquidity value to be complementary. For static and qualitative evaluation of the balance sheet liquidity the traditional approach based on the formation of a three-component vector is used. At the same time, the matrix approach allows us to create a complex dynamic evaluation of balance sheet liquidity, which gives a quantitative expression of its level change.